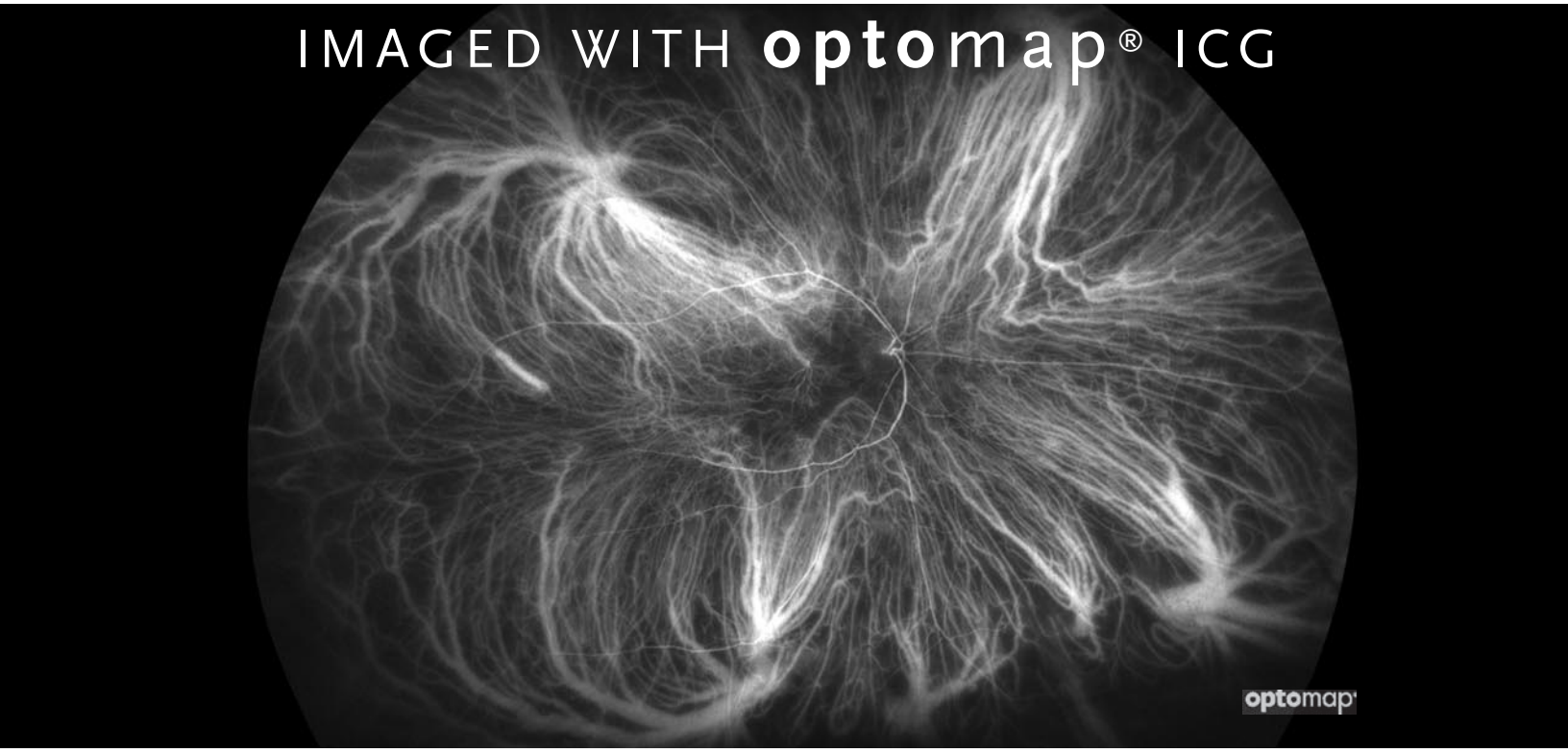
PERIPHERAL CHANGES FOUND IN 67% OF PATIENTS

IMAGED WITH optomap® ICG



optomap® *icg* demonstrates high image quality, comparable in the central pole to competitive products, and peripheral changes were visualized outside of 60° field of view in 67% of eyes evaluated.

- Ultra-widefield (UWF™) indocyanine green angiography is clinically practical and provides high-resolution imaging of the peripheral and posterior pole choroidal vasculature sufficient for diagnosis, evaluation, and follow-up of a variety of vitreoretinal disorders.
- optomap images were comparable in the central pole to competitive products and peripheral changes were visualized outside of 60° field of view in 67% of eyes evaluated.[1]
- A study of normals with ICG found that there were more vortex vein ampullae visualized on UWF than previously observed.[2]
- The normal peripheral extent of choroidal circulation on optomap *icg* was estimated to be 893.22mm².[3]

"Ultra-widefield indocyanine angiography reveals abnormalities in the peripheral retina that may otherwise be missed on conventional ICGA imaging."[1]

— *Retina 2014*

See how **opto**map will help you manage your patients. For more information call **800-854-3039** or email **BDS@optos.com.**

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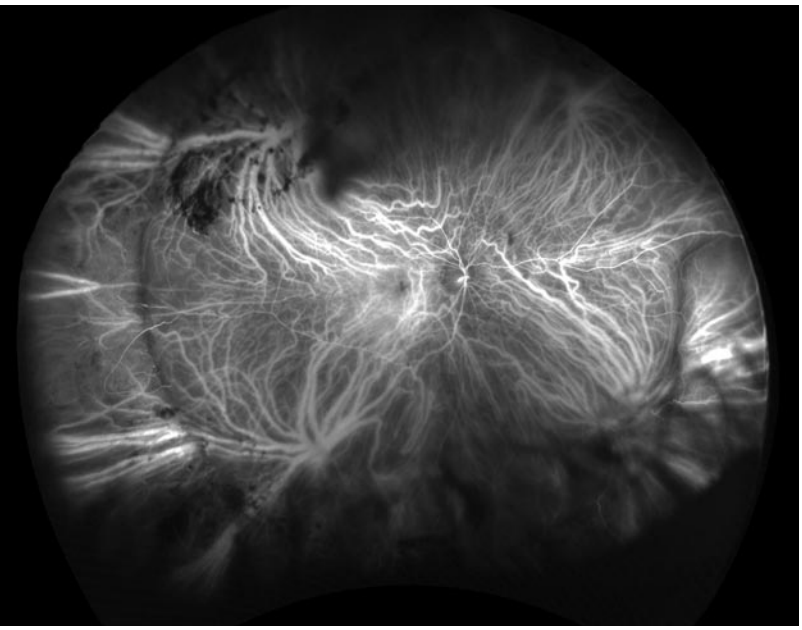
CLINICAL SUMMARY

Feasibility and Clinical Utility of Ultra-widefield Indocyanine Green Angiography



optomap *icg* of a patient with a treated retinal detachment.

- **opto**map *icg* was evaluated for the first time and found to demonstrate high image quality. Images were comparable in the central pole to competitive products and peripheral changes were visualized outside of 60° field of view in 67% of eyes evaluated.[1]
- Pathologies observed with peripheral findings include age-related macular degeneration (AMD), uveitis, polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV), central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) and other pathologies.[1]
- In neovascular AMD, **opto**map *icg* showed excellent visualization of posterior pole choroidal hyperfluorescence comparable with other non-UWF platforms.[1]
- **opto**map also captured significant peripheral changes in AMD patients (80%).[1]
- Peripheral changes were observed in 64% of eyes with CSCR.[1]
- In uveitic conditions including birdshot chorioretinopathy, ocular sarcoidosis, ocular syphilis, multifocal choroiditis and acute zonal occult outer retinopathy significant choroidal pathology was visualized in the periphery (outside standard small field imaging), which may have important implications in the management and treatment of these conditions.[1]
- In normals, researchers found that the mean number of vortex veins was eight with as many as 13 observed.[2]
- The normal peripheral extent of choroidal circulation was estimated to be 893.22mm².[3]

References:
1. Klufas Et Al. Feasibility and Clinical Utility of Ultra-Widefield Indocyanine Green Angiography. Retina 0:1–13, 2014
2. Distribution and Location of Vortex Vein Ampullae in Healthy Human Eyes as Assessed by Ultra-Widefield Indocyanine Green Angiography. Ophthalmology Retina. 2019
3. Peripheral extent of the choroidal circulation by ultra-widefield indocyanine green angiography in healthy eyes. BJO. 2020.

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